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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 23, 1926.

AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
DECISION ON USE OF "SHODDY"
SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH
FOUNDING OF MISSION DOLORES
CONSCRIPTION HYPOCRISY

SIERRA 37

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1926

No. 12

American Labor Movement

By Arthur Ainsworth, Brookwood Student

The Knights of Labor.

In all the annals of American labor there is no organization so unique and picturesque as the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor which from 1873 to 1888 dominated the labor movement. Beginning as a secret organization, and retaining throughout its history the cabalistic signs, the grip, and an elaborate ritual and pass word, it appealed to that queer desire on the part of presumably civilized man to array himself with plumes and tomahawks and horse collars and swords and bed clothes of one sort and another, and scare himself to death.

The Knights acquired a reputation for prowess quite out of proportion to their actual accomplishments. People spoke of them in hushed tones as we do of the Klan today, and no less a personage than Jay Gould suffered humiliation at their hands when they won a strike on his railroad in 1885. At their power in 1887 the Knights had 700,000 of the total 1,000,000 organized workers of the United States in their ranks. But the very looseness of organization which made such a membership possible, made it also an unwieldy, ineffective group for concerted action, and when the American Federation came into the field, the Knights of Labor speedily lost their power.

Rapid Growth.

The organization was begun in 1869 when Uriah S. Stephens, a Philadelphia garment maker, and some of his associates formed a secret order, hoping by this means to avoid the persecution of employers and the opposition which all workers' organizations had to contend with.

The Knights grew slowly at first. By 1873 there were only six assemblies, all in Philadelphia, but shortly after that the idea took hold upon the workers' imagination and swept the country.

The unique feature of the Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was that they proposed to organize all workers into one big union without regard to trade or craft affiliations. Membership was open to all people without reference to sex, color, age, race, or creed, except that bankers, lawyers, employers, and saloon keepers were refused admittance. Thus they drew in great numbers of unskilled workers and radicals and the membership fluctuated a great deal.

Aims Vague.

The aims of the Knights of Labor were intangible and vague. They made a bad appeal to all and sundry interested in labor and brotherhood. To the socialist idea of public ownership of land and utilities, they added co-operative organizations. At least 135 of these co-operative societies were formed during this period. Since they were not bothered as were the trade unions by wage negotiations and dues collections, radicals among the Knights could give free reign to their speculative thought. They denied that the employer and employee had any interests in common and did not approve of collective bargaining at first. Later, the practical element in the organization got the upper hand and undertook a program of legislation which included the Anti-Contract labor law of 1885, and entered into strikes and wage negotiations.

Peak Reached.

Early in the eighties great increases of membership took place. By 1883 the numbers had doubled, reaching in that year 52,000. Previous to that time the Knights had not engaged in organ-

ization work but now definite attempts were made to make the order all-inclusive. The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor now attracted workers outside the big industrial centers. Members were swept in by the wholesale. As a special inducement, local assemblies of one trade were allowed to form district trade assemblies. Locals were also formed on the basis of language to encourage foreign workers to join. Organizers were hired on a commission basis to build up small weak locals in outlying areas where they could not afford to pay from local funds. So efficiently did these organizers work and so rapidly did members flock into the Order that the executive committee was forced to call off the organizers for two months in the summer of 1886 until they could catch up with the clerical work entailed in enrolling the new members. The peak of membership, 700,000, was reached in 1887.

The statistics do not tell the whole story, however. Membership changed rapidly. In the four years previous to 1893 over 100,000 members were enrolled but fully half of them allowed their membership to lapse. Thus the numbers were kept up by a constant addition of new members.

The Decline.

Beginning in 1884 the Order became involved in a series of strikes which enhanced its power and reputation throughout the country. Some of these were just spontaneous rebellions but the fame of the Knights spread as the protectors of the unskilled and the exploited. The dispute of the lumbermen in the Saginaw Valley in 1885 and the strike on the Gould railway system in the same year, in which sabotage methods were introduced for the first time, caused the Knights to be known as the champions of the workers.

Yet very shortly after this the Noble Order entered upon its period of decline, and after 1888 its importance dwindled greatly. Several factors were responsible for this. In the first place, they rather overshot the mark in their enthusiasm for strikes and lost several, notably one on the Missouri Pacific Railway in 1886; one against the Chicago Meat Packers which failed, it was generally conceded, because Powderly, the Grand Master of the organization, misled the workers when they were on the verge of victory; and the Longshoremen's dispute in 1887.

Employers Organize.

Employers' associations began to grow in power about this time, and the unskilled workers were an easy mark for them. Then, too, the public was roused to great opposition to violence because of the Haymarket riots in Chicago in 1885.

The chief cause of the decline of the Knights, however, was the fact that they could not persuade the skilled workers to join with them. The skilled workers felt that their safety and power lay in craft organization with apprenticeship regulation, and refused all overtures from the Knights for amalgamation. The Knights argued in vain that real advancement could only be achieved by the organization of all workers. The trade unions were too much concerned with saving their own hides to take a long view of the problem.

A. F. of L.

The American Federation of Labor came into existence just at this time as the vehicle of trade union organization, with ideas directly opposite to those of the Knights—the organization of

skilled workers only, wage bargaining, and no politics or revolutionary theories. From 1886 on there was sharp opposition between the two groups.

In spite of their ultimate failure, however, the Knights did much successful organization work in their time. Many weak unions such as the barbers, horse railway men, miners, trunk makers, and harness makers, had been reorganized by the Knights and put on their feet. The United Brewery Workers, established in 1884, was among the strongest units in the Order. In 1893 the United Hebrew Trades of New York City joined, though the influence of the Knights was on the decline at that time. Many of the unions organized by the Knights have since been taken into the American Federation of Labor. Moreover, the Federation was often forced to adapt industrial unionism to what it has called "federal unions"—that is, unions of city workers representing miscellaneous trades no one of which has its own national craft union.

Co-operation, which was among the first ideas of the Knights of Labor, was never wholly neglected, and in times of depression came to the front. Co-operative production was found chiefly among miners, who organized 22 societies, the coopers, who had 15, and the shoemakers with 14. Many of the co-operatives were unsuccessful, however, and efforts to educate the membership to enthusiasm over the project failed.

The organization of the Knights of Labor was founded on local and district councils. Power was largely concentrated in the General Assembly, which had full and final jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the local bodies. This central organization could suspend officers, revoke charters, and at one time it possessed power to terminate strikes. This General Assembly, which met annually, was composed of representatives chosen from each of the local bodies.

Next time: The American Federation of Labor.

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DECISION ON USE OF "SHODDY."

A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, entitled *Weaver v. Palmer Brothers Company*, invalidates the Pennsylvania statute prohibiting the use of "any material known as shoddy, or any material from which shoddy is constructed . . . in the making, remaking or renovating of any mattress, pillow, bolster, feather bed, comfortable, cushion or article of upholstered furniture." The ground of the decision is that the law infringes upon the rights of property, guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and is unreasonable and arbitrary in that it forbids the production and sale of things necessary and convenient for use, and which by sterilization can be made absolutely harmless to health and non-infective from such germs of disease as may be found in shoddy material, new or secondhand.

Many interesting facts are brought out by Justice Butler, who wrote the decision, among which we may note the following:

"New shoddy consists of clippings and pieces of new cloth obtained from cutting tables in garment factories; secondhand shoddy is made of second-hand garments, rags and the like. The record shows that annually many million pounds of fabric, new and secondhand, are made into shoddy. It is used for many purposes. It is re woven into fabric; made into pads used in the manufacture of blankets, clothing, underwear, hosiery, gloves, sweaters and other garments. The evidence is to the effect that practically all the woolen cloth woven in this country contains some shoddy. That used to make comfortables is a different grade from that used in the textile industry. Some used by appellee for that purpose is made of clippings from new woolen underwear and other high grade and expensive materials. Comfortables made of second-hand shoddy sell at lower prices than those filled with other materials."

It is to be noted that the Pennsylvania law prohibited even the use of "sterilized" shoddy, while it permitted "any second-hand material (except shoddy) which, since last used, has been thoroughly sterilized and disinfected by a reasonable process approved by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry." On this subject the decision reads: "Appellant (the Commissioner of Labor), claims that, in order properly to protect health, bedding material should be sterilized. The record shows that, for the sterilization of second-hand materials from which it makes shoddy, appellee uses effective steam sterilizers. There is no controversy between the parties as to whether shoddy may be rendered harmless by disinfection or sterilization. While it is sometimes made from filthy rags, and from other materials that have been exposed to infection, it stands undisputed that all dangers to health may be eliminated by appropriate treatment at low cost. In the course of its decision the District Court said, 'It is conceded by all parties that shoddy may be rendered harmless by sterilization.' The act itself impliedly determines that proper sterilization is practical and effective. It permits the use of second-hand materials and new and second-hand feathers when sterilized, and it regulates processes for such sterilization."

"There was no evidence that any sickness or disease was ever caused by the use of shoddy. And the record contains persuasive evidence, and by citation discloses the opinions of scientists eminent in fields related to public health, that the transmission of disease-producing bacteria is almost entirely by immediate contact with, or close proximity to, infected persons; that such bacteria perish rapidly when separated from human or animal organisms; and that there is no probability that such bacteria or vermin likely to carry them survive after the period usually required for the gathering of the materials, the production of shoddy, and the manufacture and the shipping of comfortables. This evidence tends strongly to show that in the absence of sterilization or disinfection there would be little, if any, danger to the

health of the users of comfortables filled with shoddy, new or second-hand; and confirms the conclusion that all danger from the use of shoddy may be eliminated by sterilization."

Among the legal points discussed, we quote only the following paragraph, which is amply sustained by principles of law universally recognized and constantly referred to in decisions on the validity of statutory regulations of industry and business, to-wit:

"The State has wide discretion in selecting things for regulation. We need not consider whether the mere failure to forbid the use of other filling materials that are mentioned in the act is sufficient in itself to invalidate the provision prohibiting the use of shoddy, as a violation of the equal protection clause. But the number and character of the things permitted to be used in such manufacture properly may be taken into account in deciding whether the prohibition of shoddy is a reasonable and valid regulation or is arbitrary and violative of the due-process clause. Shoddy-filled comfortables made by appellee are useful articles for which there is much demand. And it is a matter of public concern that the production and sale of things necessary or convenient should not be forbidden. They are to be distinguished from things that the State is deemed to have power to suppress as inherently dangerous."

The law of California, enacted in 1911, requiring the labeling of "furniture, beds or mattresses, etc., that are stuffed, or made in whole or in part from second-hand or castoff clothing, rags, or castoff material of any character whatever, or with shoddy" is not affected as to its validity by the aforesaid decision of the Federal Supreme Court, as it does not prohibit the use of such materials, but only requires that a stamp or label be affixed to the article containing them, which label is to state "the correct character of the materials with which the cushion portion of such articles of furniture or beds or cushions or mattresses are stuffed." Our law is a reasonable regulation, although it does not go far enough in requiring all such materials and shoddy to be sterilized before being used in the manufacture of this class of articles. The only State law that comes to mind, requiring sterilization of similar products, is the law enacted in 1913 in regard to the furnishing of wiping rags for the use of employees. There is nothing in the Supreme Court decision to indicate anything of an invalid nature in the two mentioned California statutes, though the subject matter of our State regulations may be improved by additional legislation.

UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE.

Affairs in the Union Labor Life Insurance Company are moving rapidly and successfully. Up to date a quarter of a million dollars has been subscribed by a handful of national and international, and reports received from others that the matter is pending favorably before their General Executive Boards. Every mail is bringing individual requests for application blanks and information.

In the next month, local unions will receive notice of quotas allotted, and there is every indication that the amount set will be reached within thirty days.

A well attended directors' meeting on the 21st was sought by the camera men and movie news reel photographers and the board suspended business for five minutes out of a five-hour session to be snapped on the steps of the American Federation of Labor Building.

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CHILD WELFARE TOPICS.

Automobiles Menace Child Life—"The automobile is as great a menace to child life today as scarlet fever and whooping cough combined," according to statistics compiled by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Deaths from automobile accidents, according to the company's figures, have increased 50 per cent since 1920, two-fifths of the deaths being among children under 15. In other respects 1925 is pronounced a banner year among the Metropolitan's industrial policyholders, who constitute one-seventh of the total and one-fourth of the rural population of the United States and Canada. Big gains were made in reducing death rates from measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria and whooping cough—the four chief children's diseases. A low record was also established for diseases associated with maternity.

Birth and Death Registration, Texas—Texas plans a state-wide birth and death registration campaign to gain admission to the United States registration areas. About 74 per cent of the births were reported in 1925. Ninety per cent must be reported before a state is included in the registration areas.

Children of Migratory Farmers Denied Education—Children of migratory farm families have little time to attend school, according to an investigation made by the National Child Labor Committee in Denver in 1925. Children of families coming into Denver late in the fall of 1924 missed more than half the entire school year. Three-fifths of the children were retarded in their grades.

Porto Rico Mothers Win Recognition—Mothers get official recognition in Porto Rico, at least in the newly created Child Welfare Board of the island. There are five members of this board, all appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and two of these must be "mothers of families." The board is to study problems affecting children, suggest changes in child welfare laws and inspect children's institutions.

Rural Doctors and Hospitals—Fewer and fewer country doctors are reported in rural areas recently studied by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Forty Kentucky counties in 1924 had not adequate medical service, one of the counties having no doctor at all. In a Montana county of 5000 square miles there were only three doctors and no hospitals, in Minnesota 127 villages were without doctors. One answer is the rural hospital. Seventeen states permit counties to levy taxes for hospital purposes. The Commonwealth Fund of New York is now offering to aid rural communities in erecting hospitals.

Child Laborers in German Fields—Poverty, labor shortage, higher wage demands by adults and the large influx of school graduates into industry are blamed for the increased number of children found to be working on German farms by the National German Society for the Protection of Children. The average age at which these children began to work was ten years, but some began work at the age of four or five. The hours of work varied from two to five in winter and from two to twelve the rest of the year. In many cases working conditions were bad and the work unsuited to the strength of children.

"I never knew Jones had twins."

"My dear! He married a telephone girl and, of course, she gave him the wrong number."—Kansas City Star.

CHILD MANAGEMENT.*

By Dr. D. A. Thom.

6. CHILDREN'S DAY DREAMS.

Fantasies which are the products of day dreaming often serve a very useful purpose in the development of the child's mental life.

One little youngster, when about four years of age, having been deceived by his mother regarding the death of his grandmother to whom he was much attached, took refuge in his imagination to lessen, for the moment at least, the severe sting he felt at the loss of his grandmother. He began to tell the other children that his grandmother was not dead, but had gone to New York and was going to have him and all the other children down there, and went on to describe the pleasures of the trip. One can easily see that this process of self-deception served to make his loss more tolerable.

Imaginary playmates and day dreams can be considered perfectly normal psychological mechanisms in the life of the child. It is only when these day dreams satisfy to an abnormal degree the emotional life of the child that they become serious. One must guard against allowing the habit of day dreaming to be substituted for the effort necessary to get enjoyment and satisfaction out of reality.

In dealing with the fabrications that have no basis in fact or that serve no apparent useful purpose—that is, the so-called products of day dreaming—it is neither necessary nor desirable to make the child admit the lack of reality in his dreams. It is much better simply to impress him with the fact that you, as an adult, are taking it for granted that he is making up an interesting story which amuses you as any story might and that the possibility of accepting it as truth has never occurred to you. There is less danger in encouraging these make-believe stories in children, if they are given to understand that you accept them as such, than there is in trying to inhibit them by denying their existence or by punishing the narrator. Such punishment is apt to increase the romance the child derives from his stories, fill him with self-pity, make him introspective, and drive him further away from reality.

*Syndicated from the revised edition of Child Management—Publication No. 143, of the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

"Mexico has a right to adopt her constitution and to incorporate in her constitution such provisions as Mexico thinks proper for her interests and in accordance with her welfare; and until they encroach upon international rights it is not, the part of the United States to criticize or to seek to impose our views upon that government. Let us be tolerant and friendly and helpful. We will best serve our own interest and the interest of peace by pursuing that course."—Senator Norris of Nebraska.

"There is no need to fear Communism in our country unless we plow the ground for it."—Senator Borah of Idaho.

"Loss of life in warfare is to be expected. It is a dangerous vocation, but there is no excuse for sacrificing the crews of submarines in time of peace. The more dangerous the vocation, the more is it incumbent upon a government to provide proper safeguards."—Representative Griffin of New York.

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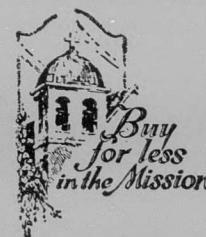
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SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH.

By Irving Fisher, Yale University.

(No. 4) The Relation Between Capital and Income

The last two articles were about capital and income. Capital was defined as the value of a stock of wealth at a point of time. Income was defined as the value of a flow of services during a period of time.

Income may be saved and so turned back into capital. Or capital may be spent and so turned back into income. In the first case capital accumulates; in the second case capital is diminished. In the first case the man is living inside his income; in the second case he is living beyond his income.

On the border line between the two, he neither accumulates nor diminishes his capital, nor does he live either beyond or inside his income, but exactly on his income. Such a man receiving, say, fifty dollars a week also spends fifty dollars a week and enjoys fifty dollars' worth of real income—food, shelter, amusements, and so forth.

But the normal way is to save and so add a little to capital each year rather than subtract from it. Corporations often save half their income and put it back into the business. About 10 per cent of the total income of the people in the whole United States is saved on the average every year, or about \$80 per capita.

Savings, then, are accumulation of capital taken out of income. The capital thus accumulated may be in the form of money put away in a stocking, or of canned tomatoes or other food stored up in the pantry, or of more durable goods, such as pianos, automobiles, houses, or of property rights accumulated, such as deposits in a savings bank, bonds or stocks. But in all cases savings come out of income and go into capital.

Since capital merely stands for future enjoyment—savings come out of immediate income and go into future income—with interest. Whether to spend a given dollar or to save it "for a rainy day," is one of the most vital questions of home economics which confronts us every day.

There is always the temptation to enjoy today and neglect tomorrow. It takes self-control to save, but there is also such a thing as saving too much. We may, for instance, stint ourselves so much as to injure our health and earning power.

One of the inducements to save is the interest to be obtained on the savings. On the other hand one of the deterrents from using up savings or going into debt is the loss of interest. Sometimes this deterrent doesn't work because the loss of interest is concealed in the form of a higher price paid for something. For instance, there is often a concealed loss to those who buy on the installment plan equivalent to 10 per cent of interest per year. If the public realized this more clearly there would be less buying on installments.

But we are not ready to study interest. For the present, we merely accept interest as a fact. If a man saves \$100 today and put it at interest at 5 per cent, he gets \$105 at the year's end. The \$5 is then called the "interest," as reckoned on the \$100 at the beginning. As reckoned on the \$105 at the end this \$5 is called "discount." The \$100 is the discounted value of the \$105. In much the same way we can get the discounted value of any sum of money or series of sums, due at any time or times in the future.

Most people think of income flowing from capital. It is true that services flow from wealth. But the value of the services does not come from the value of the wealth. On the contrary, the value of the wealth comes from the value of the services expected of that wealth. In other words, capital comes from expected income.

For instance, the value of a phonograph is the discounted value of its future expected services, its entertaining music. If we know in advance the exact values of these future services and also know the rate of interest, or discount, we can calculate exactly the discounted value today.

As a matter of fact, however, we seldom do

know exactly the value of future services. Almost the only case in which we have such exact knowledge is the case of bonds. Humanly speaking, we know that a safe 5 per cent \$1000 bond will yield \$50 a year, or \$25 every six months when we cut off the coupon and take it to the bank. Knowing this in advance and knowing also the market rate of interest, we can calculate exactly what such a bond is worth.

This is actually done in brokers' offices. In fact, they use tables already calculated out with great accuracy. For instance, a safe bond yielding \$50 a year for three years and then redeemed for \$1000 will sell for exactly \$1000 today, if interest is 5 per cent; but if interest is 4 per cent such a bond (i. e., yielding \$50 a year for three years and then \$1000 of principal) will sell for more than \$1000. To be exact, it will sell for \$1027.76 since this is calculated to be the discounted value today, of the following sums, reckoned at 4 per cent per annum, thus:

The discounted value of \$50 due in one year is \$48.08. The discounted value of \$50 due in two years is \$46.23. The discounted value of \$50 due in three years is \$44.45. The discounted value of \$1000 due in three years is \$889.00. Total \$1027.76.

These calculations are puzzling at first, because (the bond being called a 5 per cent bond), it would seem that the interest must always be 5 per cent. How can it be a 5 per cent bond and yet the interest rate be 4 per cent? The answer is simple. The nominal interest is 5 per cent because the bond is first thought of as issued at par, \$1000. But if, afterward, in the open market, the bond can be sold for \$1027.76, or \$27.76 above par, that fact shows that the people who buy it for that sum and hold it till maturity do not make the full 5 per cent, but only 4 per cent.

On the other hand, if interest is 6 per cent the bond will sell for \$973.27, this being the discounted value, at 6 per cent of the same four sums (\$50, \$50, \$50 and \$1000).

If we do not know what the future services of an article of wealth or property will be worth, the element of chance, or risk, will complicate these calculations and guess work will enter. But the general principle remains true; that the value of anything whatever is the discounted value of the income expected from it. In other words, any capital value is simply the discounted value of the income. Sometimes the word "capitalized" is used instead of "discounted." So we may say capital is merely income capitalized.

For instance, an apple orchard may be worth \$1000, this being the capitalized value, say at 5 per cent, of its net income (from the sale of apples) of \$50 a year indefinitely. In like manner, a house may be worth \$18,300, this being the discounted value of \$100 a year, as net expected annual income for 50 years, the lifetime of the house. An automobile may be worth \$508, the discounted value of its services reckoned at \$100 a year for 6 years. A suit of clothes may be worth \$28, as the discounted value, say, of \$20 worth of wear the first year and \$10 worth of wear the second year.

When we change the rate of interest or discount the capitalized income changes. We have already seen that when interest is reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent the bond rises from \$1000 to \$1027.76. In the same way, the value of anything whatever rises as the rate of interest falls (other things remaining equal). Suppose interest falls to half—from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent. Then the land which, on a 5 per cent basis, was worth \$20,000, becomes worth \$40,000 on the new 2½ per cent basis. Similarly the value of the house rises from \$18,300 to \$28,400. The value of the automobile rises from \$508 to \$551. The value of the suit of clothes rises from \$28 to \$29.

We notice that things which yield services for a long time (like houses or land) change more when interest changes, than things which wear out in a few years, like automobiles or clothes. If interest were 1 per cent the farm which yields \$1000 a year indefinitely would be worth \$100,000, instead of \$20,000. If the rate dropped to ½ of 1 per cent the same farm would shoot up to \$200,000. If the rate dropped to 1/10 per cent, the value of the farm would shoot up to a million dollars. But the suit of clothes which wears out so quickly could never rise much.

The chief relations between capital and income are, then:

- (1) Capital is income capitalized or discounted.
- (2) If the rate of interest falls, the capital (capitalized value of the income), rises.
- (3) This rise in capital is great for durable things like land and small for perishable things like clothes.
- (4) Capital is increased by savings out of income, the income being decreased by the same amount that the capital is being increased.
- (5) These savings thus diverted from income and turned back into capital will, except for mischance, be enjoyed later with interest.

R. R. CASTLE

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LITTLE ESSAYS ON LITTLE THINGS

Written for The Labor Clarion When the Spirit Moves H. M. C.

MORE ABOUT HOW OLD IS ANN.

Last week I dug up that old question, "How old is Ann," and the problem connected with it. Only the editor's solemn word that I could print anything I chose in the Little Essays column permitted resuscitation of the old "joke." To be sure, it is pretty old stuff for an up-to-the-minute periodical. But I promised arithmetic and algebraic solutions of the problem of Ann's age. Could absurdity be carried to greater depths (or heights) than this—this attempt to reduce to mathematical formula the question of Ann's age?

Let us repeat the problem: Mary is 24 years old. Mary is twice as old as Ann was when Mary was the age that Ann is now. How old is Ann?

In the first place, the problem and the question are ridiculous. Mary and Ann are both fictitious persons. If Mary were really a person she no doubt would deny her 24 years. Her rosy cheeks and ruby lips and plucked eyebrows, which give her countenance a meretricious beauty, would belie her years more effectively than the words which issued from her mouth. And Ann, about whose age there was great to-do a generation or more ago, since then, if she were really a person, has grown in years and experience, so that nobody would dare even suggest that she has an age at all, to say nothing of reducing that age to formula of algebra and thus proving it to exist.

Thus the problem is disclosed as a base fabrication, an invention, calculated to turn men's minds from things worth while to the romances and myths that perhaps have a place in the nursery, but not in a practical workaday world. If Mary and Ann were sisters, doubtless Mary now would be trying to pass as Ann's twin, and Ann, if she still remained unmarried, would be trying to find a man more interested in her excellent cookery than in such supposititious problems as that presented in the question under consideration.

Besides, whose business is it how old Ann is? And if Ann's age is disclosed by mathematical formula, how will that fact influence our vote in the next presidential election or determine the advisability of the nation's entering into the World Court?

I said last week, however, that a person who can count on his fingers and can think, can solve the problem. Have you solved it yet? Get busy. Prove to yourself your capacity or incapacity to think. My allotted space this week is full, so the solution (if the editor will stand for the trifling away of his space on a problem whose answer is all but obvious) will have to be postponed for another week.

VAN HORN NOMINATED.

Word has been received from International Cigar Makers headquarters in Chicago that nominations for officers has closed, and Organizer R. E. Van Horn, whose card is deposited with San Pedro Union, has received the endorsement of 147 unions for the position of sixth vice-president, which is a goodly showing. He will make an active campaign for the place. The election takes place in July, and the list of nominees is being compiled for the various places, which will be available shortly.

Bro. Van Horn was pretty lucky in the nominating game. One union named him for president, and a number for first, second, fifth and seventh. Twenty-four preferred him for the position of delegate to the American Federation of Labor. However, he will only be a candidate for the position of sixth vice-president, and his numerous friends hope the referendum will find him at the head of the poll.

FOUNDING OF MISSION DOLORES.

Celebration of the founding of San Francisco's own Mission Dolores is one purpose of the Franciscan Festival to be held May 10 to 15 in the San Francisco Civic Auditorium. The Franciscan Fathers established Mission Dolores 150 years ago, five days preceding the Declaration of Independence.

The famous Mission was first known as San Francisco de Asis and still stands where it was founded on what is now Dolores street, near Sixteenth. "It was the first permanent settlement on the Peninsula," declares Father Zephyrin Engelhardt, O.F.M., in his book, "San Francisco or Mission Dolores."

The primal purpose of the festival is to add to the fund for the restoration of Mission Santa Barbara.

Federal, State and City officials have endorsed the Franciscan Festival according to Harry I. Mulcrevy, executive chairman, and Rev. Father Bernardine, O.F.M., general director.

The twenty-one Missions established along El Camino Real by the Padres will be reproduced in booths in charge of representative groups of men and women.

Organizations actively supporting the festival include: Native Sons of the Golden West; Native Daughters of the Golden West; Association of Pioneer Women of California; South of Market Boys; South of Market Girls; Order of Eagles; Elks; Loyal Order of Moose; Improved Order of Red Men; San Francisco Fire Department; California Hotel Men's Association; San Francisco Building Trades Council; San Francisco Labor Council and many affiliated unions of both Councils; the Scannel Club and the Ladies' Auxiliary; Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Young Men's Institute, Young Ladies' Institute, Knights of Columbus, Catholic Daughters of America, League of the Cross Cadets, Third Order of Saint Francis, Saint Boniface Church and Saint Anthony's Church are among other groups co-operating toward the success of the educational and historical event in which more than 100 religious, civic and fraternal organizations are participating.

CONVICT-MADE GOODS NOT CHEAP.

"The purchaser is not benefitted by the sale of convict-made goods. He must pay the same price as for union-made goods," said George Black, business man of Seattle.

"Conditions under which convict-made goods are manufactured practically means free rent and free power, and at a price that works right into the hands of the prison contractors," said Mr. Black.

"These contractors," he said, "are enabled to undersell free factories, but their goods cost the consumer as much as those made by free labor.

"The output of prison factories is astonishing. It is possible because of the patronage of workers. All clothing made in prisons is work clothing."

Mr. Black called attention to the joint effort of the United Garment Workers of America and the Union Garment Manufacturers' Association to establish the "state-use" system in the various prisons. Under this system prisons would be used for the manufacture of goods for State use only.

KLINE WILL RETIRE.

James W. Kline, who has been president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers for many years, has decided to retire when his term ends in July, and consequently is not a candidate for re-election. He has been prominent in the labor movement for years, especially active in the Metal Trades Department.

"Do you know where the little boys go who don't put their Sunday school money in the plate?"
"Yes—to the pictures."—The Continent.

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"Though man a thinking being is defined,
Few use the great prerogative of mind;
How few think justly of the thinking few!
How many never think who think they do!"
—Jane Taylor, 1783-1824.

The member of a union who does not put forth reasonable efforts to get goods bearing the union label when making purchases is not deserving of the designation of trade unionist. Such a person may be in the union, but the union is not in him, and he is a mere member of a union, though not of much value to unionism. The real trade unionist patronizes union establishments and purchases union products. He is true to himself and loyal to his fellows.

William H. George, president of the Builders' Exchange, has been arrested for violation of the semi-monthly payday law, and, like all of his kind, now tries to throw up a smoke screen behind which to hide by shouting about politicians harassing him. It is the common practice of the open shopper when he comes in contact with the law to accuse politicians, and every official who has anything to do with the enforcement of law against these creatures is "a politician." When, however, the enforcement of the law is favorable to the labor hater, then the official who so enforces it is an efficient, capable and trustworthy public official. According to the statement of the attorney for the Labor Commissioner, George is operating his cement plant a good deal on the order of the oldtime mining companies, where employees had to purchase groceries, clothing and other necessities for themselves and their families from a company-owned store, and the single men board in a company boarding house, where, of course, prices are sure to be high enough. And this is the type of fellow who is endeavoring to become an industrial dictator in San Francisco and who shouts about the American plan and the rights of the workers. If he were to have his way the rights of the workers would be invisible to the naked eye and hard to see with a magnifying glass, but fortunately the workers of San Francisco are not cowardly enough or docile enough to permit him to have his way. They are real Americans who will fight to maintain their rights and to continue policies that will permit them to live like other upstanding American citizens, and George does not like that sort of thing.

Conscription Hypocrisy

There is much talk going on just now throughout the country concerning the conscription of both men and money for the next war, and even in this city and this State there are those who hope to pull the wool over the eyes of the workers by urging the "conscription" of capital or wealth as well as labor. When cornered, however, these advocates are very vague as to just what they mean by "conscripting wealth." They have no very clear idea as to just how far the alleged conscription should go with relation to capital or wealth, but dodge around by saying that industry will be taken over completely by the government. They all fail, however, to call attention to the fact that they have in view the putting of the workers in industry under military rule and strict military discipline, while allowing the owners of industry to reap profits out of the "conscripted" establishments.

Not even in Washington has there been much worse hypocrisy than the talk about conscripting wealth as well as life in the next war. On this ground the Capper-Johnston bill has been justified in a recent hearing. Yet at that same hearing much time was taken up in discussing whether or not five or six per cent should be set as the rate of return allowed to capital. Even the language of the bill speaks of *controlling* not *conscripting* wealth. Control is left to the President. The railroads were "controlled" in the last war to the great profit of stockholders. Cost plus contracts might conceivably be interpreted as a form of "control." They are a long ways from conscription of wealth. When you conscript men you do not guarantee returns of five or six per cent on their lives. You pay them a subsistence wage. That is altogether different from anything that has been suggested in the line of "control" of capital.

This hypocritical measure has been advocated as a means of preventing war. The wealthy, it is argued, will keep us out of war if they see that not merely their sons but their money may be conscripted to fight. The argument is a sorry commentary on the ruling passion of the rich. Moreover, it is too simple. If we continue to walk along imperialist paths no vague threat of future conscription of wealth—certainly not such control as the Capper-Johnston bill proposes—will be an effective guarantee that we shall not land in the abyss of war.

What the bill really does is to make peace agitation or labor agitation practically impossible in the event of another war. All men will be conscripted, made subject to martial law, expected to render absolute obedience as to where they live and where they work. What is left of civil liberty will be dead. We shall have the slave state in its worst form. Under certain circumstances your imperialists and great capitalists might regard the benevolent control of their wealth by a friendly administration a small price to pay for wholesale conscription of the workers.

A conscription of wealth unjustly won and unjustly held has merit as a peace time measure. One could make a case that such a conscription peacefully carried out would go far to prevent future war. But the control of wealth as an alleged parallel to the conscription of all life in the event of another war—this is a gross perversion, an inverted form of Socialism which is a thing of horror. It is a commentary on our intelligence that it should be advocated in the name of justice and peace. To fight this sort of thing is one of the chief duties of the labor movement.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Luther Burbank is dead—a comparatively poor man. Dozens of almost illiterate real estate speculators and hundreds of super Babbitts in Wall Street are "worth" more than Luther Burbank. Yet only one of the hundreds of improved plant products which he developed—the potato—is said to have added \$20,000,000 annually to the value of the crop in the United States alone. Consider in the light of this man's career two of the cardinal principles of the School of Success: (1) that a man's worth is measured by millions; (2) that without the hope of unlimited financial profit able men will not work.

Testimony before the Senate Committee investigating enforcement of prohibition brought out the fact that Judge Gary of the Steel Trust had one of his agents appointed enforcement officer for the Government at a salary of \$500 per month with the understanding that he was to devote his entire time to this service, yet Gary's corporation still retains him in his position at a salary of \$1000 per month. Truly men of the Gary type are great patriots and public-spirited citizens, provided we take their word for it and do not penetrate beyond the veil behind which they seek to hide their real purposes. The testimony also showed up another line of graft in connection with this crazy patch legislation that was forced upon the country by a handful of fanatics.

Returning American soldiers who had been "over there" in the World War used to shout "Who won the war?" Usually the derisive reply was "The M. P.'s," or some other branch of the service against which their distaste was directed. It probably never occurred to them to ask: "Who fought the war?" Dimly, doubtless, they knew that the war makers and war inspirers were not fighting. Young men rarely stop to ask many questions. Happily for the powers that be they do not go deeply into such matters. They just go on and do things they are told and do not worry greatly over causes. If they did—if they used their thinking power at the right time—they would not be fighting many wars. French manpower loss in the war was 669,000 farmers and land workers, 235,000 in industrial life, 169,000 in commercial pursuits, and 40,000 professional men. That is probably the ratio in every country. It is the workers, the producers, who fight the wars and bear the brunt of the battles.

A vigorous attempt is being made by the enemies of the World Court to make it appear that the defeat of Senator McKinley in Illinois last week was due entirely to the fact that his opponent campaigned against the World Court program that McKinley had voted for during the present session of Congress. The truth of the matter is that McKinley had a very bad labor record in the Senate and the organized workers of the state came out solidly against him, and sent speakers throughout the state to acquaint the labor hosts with the facts, and the endorsement of Smith, his opponent, was almost unanimous on the part of labor of Illinois, although the labor movement of the entire country is in favor of the World Court. Smith was not supported by organized labor because of his opposition to the Court, but in spite of that antagonism and because the incumbent was an enemy of the toiling millions. There is, therefore, no justification for the jubilation of the enemies of the World Court over McKinley's defeat. He positively was defeated for other and more important purely local reasons.

WIT AT RANDOM

Curate: "Shame on you for beating up Mike that way. Don't you know you should pray for your enemies?"

Denny: "But he ain't me enemy, father; he's a friend uv mine."

Mrs. Crabshaw: "I might have married that man who became a millionaire."

Crabshaw: "Forget it, my dear. If he'd married you he would be as poor as I am."

A small boy was one day asked by a clergyman if he knew what was meant by energy and enterprise.

"No, sir, I don't think I do."

"Well, I'll tell you my boy. One of the richest men in the world came here without a shirt on his back, and now he has millions."

"Millions!" replied the boy. "How many does he put on at one time?"

A lady of great beauty and attractiveness, who was an ardent admirer of Ireland, once crowned her praise of it at a party by saying:

"I think I was meant for an Irishwoman."

"Madam," rejoined a witty son of Erin, who happened to be present, "thousands would back me in saying you were meant for an Irishman."

Farmer Brown, while his crew of threshers were "washing up" one morning, noticed among them a Swede who was not engaged in the use of water, soap and towel.

"Well, Swanson," said the farmer, "aren't you going to wash this morning?"

"Naw," returned the Swede, "it don't make me dirty to sleep."

Lost, a fountain pen by a man half filled with ink.—Arizona paper.

"But, sir, how do you know the man's dead?" demanded counsel.

"Well," was the reply, "I don't know. It's very difficult to prove."

"As I suspected. You don't know whether he's dead or not."

"No; but I do know this; they buried him about a month ago on suspicion."

"Hello, Hayseed," said the facetious youth. "How's for a lift to Centerville?" He jumped into the car without waiting for an answer. Twenty minutes passed.

"Quite a distance to Centerville, isn't it?"

"Uh, huh."

Twenty minutes more.

"Say, how far is it to Centerville?"

"Few thousand miles if you go this way; 'bout twenty if you get off and walk back."

He was going home, and it was growing dark. His road from the station was a lonely one. Suddenly he suspected that a man behind was following him purposely. The faster he went, the faster the man followed until they came to a cemetery.

"Now," he said to himself, "I'll find out if he's after me," and he entered the cemetery. The man followed him. He circled a grave, and his pursuer jogged after him. He ducked around a family vault. Still the man was after him. At last, he turned and faced the fellow.

"What do you want? What are you following me for?"

"Well, sir, it's like this," said a small voice. "I'm going up to Mr. Brown's house with a parcel, and the station agent told me if I followed you I should find the place, as you live next door."—The Advocate.

THE CHERRY TREE.

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Land booms are interesting things. So are oil booms. The speculator is in a paradise in either case. Ethics get pretty well shot to pieces. After a while comes the crash. Somebody is left holding the bag. Somebody loses. So it was in the Texas oil boom of four or five years ago. So it is now in Florida. Coral Gables, the biggest of the Florida land enterprises, has gone into bankruptcy. The whole State must feel the shock. Florida land is no less truly valuable now than before. Nor is its climate any less salubrious. It is just a case of realities having finally to assert themselves.

* * *

Anything in the way of misfortune that strikes Florida brings joy to Southern California. California lost a lot of good money to Florida and Southern Californians gnashed their teeth every time they saw a story or an article singing the praises of the peninsular paradise. But they were themselves to blame for much that they lost to Florida. That is to say, some of them were. Southern California, so long the sunshine seekers' mecca, boasted of its open shop movement, as the union haters love to call it. Big Business in Southern California has for years gathered funds with which to fight the unions. The Los Angeles Times has spread its nasty lies year after year under the black flag of the so-called American plan of industrial enslavement. Politicians have sought to win public office on platforms of hatred for trade unionism.

* * *

This sort of mean and hateful warfare against human freedom has had its effect and California has been the loser. The Golden State will seek to come back to its one-time high place in the sun now, no doubt. A reversal of the old policy of conflict will help it tremendously. But the past has left its mark and the road will never again be as wide open as it was ten years ago. This time there will be competition. Texas will compete with California. And it will compete right vigorously. To be sure, the promoters will flock to the most likely spot. But that will only make the competition keener and more flamboyant. Texas just now is not boasting of its anti-union qualifications. Texas unions are growing.

* * *

But the interesting thing about it all is that after all America is a nation made up of many nations, each willing to profit at the expense of the others. Texas and California are both willing enough to see Florida fall further behind than Florida is likely ever to fall. The truth is that every section has its merits and its sound values. And sooner or later adventurous people will hunt out and occupy all of the good and useful and pleasant spots. Economic ebb and flow goes along with it all and wage earners either profit or suffer in the wake of the boomsters.

Great dislocations are going on. They are interesting to watch, and painful to those who happen to be playing with their tiny stakes when the ebb tide begins.

ACCUSE W. B. WARD.

A group of General Baking Corporation stockholders charge that W. B. Ward, the "bread king," used more than \$8,000,000 of the corporation's funds to finance stock dealings. The stockholders have organized a committee to investigate and to take possible action.

GEORGE ARRESTED.

In the first suit of its kind ever brought in the State of California, Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, this week commenced civil action in the Superior Court at San Francisco against the Cowell Portland Cement Company, a California corporation, for penalties totaling four thousand four hundred and seventy dollars. The suit was brought under the 1925 amendment to the semi-monthly pay day law, which provides that employers who do not pay their workers within the time prescribed forfeit to the people of the State, to be credited to the general fund in the State Treasurer's office, the sum of \$10.00 for each failure to pay each worker. The case is being handled by Arthur L. Johnson, Deputy Labor Commissioner and attorney for the department, who is in charge of the campaign instituted by the Commissioner last year to secure the strict enforcement of this law.

At the same time, it was announced at the Labor Commissioner's office, a warrant for the arrest of W. H. George, secretary and general manager of the same company, for violating the same law was issued by Justice of the Peace F. L. Glass at Martinez on a criminal complaint sworn to by Attorney Johnson. It was placed in the hands of the San Francisco Police Department for service on Mr. George, who resides here. This criminal complaint charges a failure to pay the wages of the 168 workers employed at the company's cement manufacturing plant at Cowell, Contra Costa County, semi-monthly, as provided by law, and also failure to post notices as to pay days.

Both complaints are the result of an investigation of the company's payroll books at Cowell made last Wednesday by Attorney Johnson and William H. Urmy, Deputy Labor Commissioner at Oakland, in response to a complaint filed at the Oakland office of the Bureau, by a group of workers employed at the plant, to the effect that hardships were being suffered by the men and their families due to their failure to receive their pay as provided by law. The check-up revealed, according to Attorney Johnson, that the company maintained but one pay day in six weeks instead of a pay day every two weeks as required by law, the men being paid on the second Saturday of each month for the month previous and receiving a large part of their wages in merchandise from a company-owned store and in board and room from a company-controlled hotel and boarding house. Due to the flagrant nature of the case both civil and criminal action was decided upon.

"We have no fear," Attorney Arthur L. Johnson stated, "as to the validity of the law we are proceeding under, as a similar law in New York has already been upheld as constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision, so this cannot be denominated a test case."

OPTIMISM OVERDONE.

"There can be too much of a good thing," as the fly said after falling into a barrel of molasses. As good a thing as optimism is, there are times, it would seem, when it, too, can be overdone.

"One day," said an Arkansan, "when my rheumatism was bad, and my daughter had just eloped with a good-for-nothing scallawag, and fire had destroyed my barn and roasted a fine horse that I hadn't paid for, and my best hog had up and died with the cholera, and they foreclosed the mortgage on me, and the sheriff was looking for me with a warrant, I told my troubles to one of these optimists, and he said: 'Cheer up, the worst is yet to come.' So I shot him."—Kablegram.

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GREED'S TOLL.

"Killing of 21 men in a blast furnace explosion in Alabama is a crime against the workers," declares the Workers' Health Bureau of America, "a crime which must be charged against both the industrial profiteers and the authorities in that state. Four hundred tons of molten iron bursting from a 80-foot ore-melter, pouring over its victims, burned them to death. Four days after this terrible disaster occurred no move had been made by any government agency to investigate its cause or recommend methods for preventing similar outrages."

The explosion occurred on March 20th at the plant of the Woodward Iron Company, ten miles west of Birmingham. Heated full blast, the furnace blew up just before time for the cooling process to begin. On March 4th two other workers had been killed in a similar explosion at the Woodward company's No. 1 furnace.

"All steel and iron plants in and around Birmingham are operated as non-union plants," the Workers' Health Bureau continues. "For years the owners have bitterly resisted all efforts to unionize their employees. They force their workers to toil 10 and 12 hours a day and flagrantly ignore the most urgently necessary safety measures."

"We are informed by the Alabama State Federation of Labor that 15 of the victims at the Woodward plant were laborers, who received from 35 to 50 cents an hour for a ten-hour day; four were millwrights, who got an average of 60 cents an hour. Low wages, long hours and the ruthless destruction of workers' lives are the practice in this industry. When the inevitable catastrophe occurs what becomes of the dependents of the victims? What does the Alabama State Workmen's Compensation Law provide in such situations? The most the workers' widows may expect to receive is 30 per cent of the husband's average weekly earnings, provided, however, that this award does not exceed \$12 a week. The period of payments is limited to 300 weeks. Only \$100 is awarded for burial.

Annually 2200 workers in the metal industry are killed in the United States. In 1920, 1921 and 1922 a total of 661 deaths were caused by industrial accidents in Alabama. In 1922 an explosion killed 91 coal miners in Dolomite Mine No. 3, owned by the Woodward Iron Company. The Dolomite is a gaseous bituminous mine. Most of the dead workers in that explosion left dependents. In 1924 two miners were killed by a dynamite explosion in the same mine and one man was electrocuted.

"Unorganized workers are helpless victims of an industrial system which first exploits their labor, forces them to work under conditions which end in disaster and death, and then leaves their widows and children a humiliating pittance with which to hold body and soul together. Only through the strength of a trade union organization can workers defend themselves against intolerable working conditions."

"Catastrophes like those in Alabama call for immediate organization of all unorganized workers into trade unions and a determined campaign to wipe out all preventable accidents and occupational hazards."

READ AND LAUGH.

Roy K. Moulton, the funny man, had this one in the Examiner:

"A Scotchman, apparently in great agony, with twisted face and mouth hanging open, ran to the doctor's office and burst in. The doctor gasped:

"What's the matter with you? Your tongue is all full of splinters! How come the splinters?"

"I was in yon tavern with friends," groaned the Scotchman, "and some danged fool knocked my drink on the floor."

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LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—When is Labor's Memorial Sunday?

A.—Labor's Memorial Sunday is observed on the fourth Sunday in May and therefore comes on May 23rd this year. The last convention of the American Federation of Labor emphasized the need of observing Labor's Memorial Sunday as a tribute to the men who fought for the workers' cause.

Q.—What does organized labor think about Vice-President Dawes' attack on the Senate rules providing for almost unlimited debate?

A.—The 1925 convention of the American Federation of Labor denounced the Dawes campaign as an attempt to abolish free speech in the Senate. The Vice-President's stand was assailed as un-American and in behalf of the interests which aim to control all legislation.

Q.—Who is John M. Baer?

A.—Baer is cartoonist for Labor, Washington, D. C., and is also editor of the Farmers' Magazine. He was formerly Representative from North Dakota.

Q.—What did the last convention of the American Federation of Labor say about convict labor?

A.—The convention instructed the Executive Council to continue efforts to gain legislation in Congress and in the various States to eliminate the competition of products of convict labor with free labor.

Q.—What is the stand of organized labor on taxation?

A.—The reconstruction program of the American Federation of Labor, adopted in 1919, said: "One of the nation's most valuable assets is the initiative, energetic, constructive, and inventive genius of its people. These qualities when properly applied should be fostered and protected instead of being hampered by legislation, for they constitute an invaluable element of progress and material development. Taxation should, therefore, rest as lightly as possible upon constructive enterprise. * * * There should be provided a progressive increase in taxes on incomes, inheritances, and upon land values of such a nature as to render it unprofitable to hold land without putting it to use, to afford a transition to greater economic equality and to supply means of liquidating the national indebtedness growing out of the war."

PURPOSE OF ADULT EDUCATION.

Adult education has for its purpose "to dispel the melancholy belief that grown men and women have nothing left to learn, and to diffuse throughout all countries, and in every section of society, the sense of wonder and curiosity and the gift of mutual sympathy and companionship which add so much to the meaning of life. It pursues this purpose by seeking to establish contact between all those, whoever and wherever they may be, who hold fast to the belief that the true purpose of education, for young and old, is the understanding and enjoyment of life, and that the uneducated man is not he who cannot read or write or count or spell, but he who walks unseeing and unhearing, uncompanioned and unhappy, through the busy streets and glorious open spaces of life's infinite pilgrimage."—Statement issued by the World Association for Adult Education.

INVENTIONS THAT MADE MILLIONS.

By Alexander J. Wedderburn, Jr., President of the League of American Inventors.

Written for International Labor News Service.

The Dawes Pipe.

When Charles G. Dawes was nominated candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, a certain inventor made his fortune. The Vice-Presidential candidate's frame-mark became a trick pipe which his campaign managers turned into a campaign emblem. H. C. Lyon, the inventor of the topsy-turvy looking pipe, has been taken aback for orders for his smoking apparatus since the last general election. He is wondering how the orders which continue to pile up can ever be filled. Just before the nomination he had nothing but a small tin shanty on the outskirts of Chicago.

Lyon declares that an odd twist of fate sent him on the road to fortune. Three years ago the inventor was minus his right arm, jobless, and at sixty facing a start in the real estate business. He then conceived the idea for his smoker, to which General Dawes is now addicted.

"I saw a picture of General Dawes smoking an old sap sucker," Lyon said recently, "and sent him one of my creations as a sample. His orders have been coming by the dozen ever since, while my luck has been rising."

Soon after Dawes became an inveterate smoker of the upside-down pipe, he started giving pipes to his friends. While working on the reparation problem, he started the English, French and German statesmen and business men smoking the pipe which Lyon invented. Two dozen went over seas. The pipe took the place of the old campaign cigar. The Vice-President is seldom seen without his trick smoking apparatus.

The inventor has trouble disentangling himself from pipes and orders for pipes which fill his factory.

"Lucky? Well, I should say so!" the inventor observed to the writer. "I never imagined I'd run into anything like this. I will be able to spend my declining years in luxury."

Originally Lyon had been a millwright. He lost his arm and then his job. He has a wealth of good humor and spicy English, and delights in telling how an idea which he had learned as a mechanic is at the bottom of his pipe experimenting which has finally set him on the road to fortune.

Note.—Previous articles in this series may be obtained by writing to the League of American Inventors, Washington, D. C.

STEREOTYPERS.

(By O. B. Dunlap)

Our local was given an unexpected treat at their last meeting, when Brother Fred Ewald of San Francisco, who happened to be visiting in Southern California, attended and favored us with a very interesting talk.

The writer is a great admirer of Bro. Ewald, who is a champion of the good, old, hard-boiled brand of unionism. Fred may have some wrong ideas, but he is one of those boys who has the "guts" to say what he thinks, no matter who it hits, and he usually calls a spade a spade. This brother is a power in the San Francisco union, and has served on many scale committees, and is a veteran at the great game of arbitrating; he has also served his union as delegate to many conventions. I am sure that No. 58 will benefit by his visit, and his counsel, as he and his organization are advocating a feature for the coming convention that will undoubtedly be of benefit to our craft on the Pacific Coast.—Los Angeles Citizen.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 was held last Sunday in the Labor Temple with a fair attendance. The following is the resume of the business transacted at the meeting. Secretary's report showed 1417 cards on deposit, a slight decrease from the past few months. This number was materially increased by the admittance of ten new members to the union, making the membership roll at the close of the meeting 1427. Applications for membership in the union were submitted by Leslie W. Brown, Percy L. Crebassa, Eddy Mattman, Chas. G. O'Neil and Mrs. Grace Vernor. These applicants for membership will be referred to the membership committee and acted upon at the May meeting of the union. The membership committee submitted a favorable report on the applications of W. H. Ayres, Emil Baffico, Mary M. Cole, D. A. Demartini, Eugenia H. Hoffman, A. Hyman, Clifford Klock, J. H. Miller, A. H. Nelson, J. A. Petersen and A. M. Stephenson, and these applicants were received into membership. Mrs. Avelina B. Rawson was granted an honorable withdrawal card. The executive officers reported that they had administered the obligation to John Pratt and Fred O. Crawford, whose applications had been favorably acted upon by Vancouver and Centralia Unions. It was also reported to the meeting that the I. T. U. films of the picture, "His Brother's Keeper," were in possession of the local union and arrangements were being made to show the film at an early date in a local downtown theatre. Further notice of this showing will be given through the columns of the Labor Clarion and the local press. Graduates of the I. T. U. course of lessons in printing were reported as follows: Richard J. Lee, Geo. A. Hildebrand, Louis F. Henno and Jas. Santich, and diplomas were presented to Messrs. Lee, Henno and Santich. Mr. Lee is an apprentice just completing the third year of his apprenticeship and is one of the youngest members in the union ever to have completed this course. The union voted to reconsider its action of March in ordering the executive officers to purchase \$10,000 in government bonds and then voted to instruct the officers to purchase \$10,000 in City and County of San Francisco bonds, paying a higher rate of interest than the government bonds were quoted. Following completion of action on the executive committee's report the matter of the by-laws was again taken up. Several sections of the by-laws that have been in effect for a number of years were stricken out and amended, chief of which, we feel, was that section of the law applying to a funeral delegation. That section has been stricken from the local law, and a substitute to allow the furnishing of pallbearers when requested was adopted. Certain other changes in the election laws were adopted and will be furnished the membership in printed form in time for the coming election on May 26th. President Stauffer and Secretary Michelson, who had been acting as unofficial delegates to the California Conference of Typographical Unions, were officially elected to represent the union in further meetings of that body. Their recommendations and report to the union were accepted in full. The label committee reported that it had received a total of 3300 pieces of non-labeled matter and Chas. More, E. M. Blackford, W. F. Lott and C. L. Booth were declared the prize winners. Emil V. Stedt filed an application for admittance to the Union Printers Home, which received the endorsement of the union. Herbert C. Dunn filed application for the pension, and his application was unanimously endorsed. Nominations for delegates and alternate delegates from No. 21 to the International convention to be held in Colorado Springs in September

of this year resulted in the following being nominated: Delegates, J. J. Hebner, H. F. Young, Roscoe Cole, Claude M. Baker, D. K. Stauffer, H. A. Watkins, E. A. Eickworth and C. K. Couse, and for alternates, T. S. Black, G. S. Hollis, G. H. Knell, K. R. Manzer and F. C. Parks. It was also ordered that the names of applicants for membership in the union be published on the regular monthly bulletin of the union in order that the membership generally may be acquainted with the names of those making application to the union. There being no further business the union adjourned at 5 p. m.

The Administration Club of the Typographical Union will hold its regular April meeting at the Call-Post Building at 11 a. m. Sunday, April 25th. Members of the union are invited to attend.

The Progressive Club of the Typographical Union will hold its regular April meeting in the Labor Temple at 1 o'clock Sunday, April 25th, and members of the union are invited to attend this meeting.

A. B. Crackbon of the Daily News chapel has the sympathy of his host of friends in the Bay region in the passing away Tuesday morning of his aged mother. Mrs. Crackbon was 85 years of age and had been in ill health for considerable time. The Daily News chapel sent a beautiful floral piece to the funeral.

According to word received from California Senators and Congressmen, the Kendall bill, which was designed to stop the government from printing corner cards on stamped envelopes for commercial houses, has been tabled. This bill has been before Congress for many years past, but has never met with the success necessary to put the law into effect. Only recently the unions of California, as well as the employing printers' associations, urged upon our Congressmen and Senators the necessity of backing this bill. Assurances were received from these representatives that they would use their utmost endeavor to comply with the requests of their constituents.

Chas. McClain, formerly with Metcalf & Little, has opened a trade composition plant at 523 Clay street, where he will do trade Ludlowing for the commercial trade. Mr. McClain purchased the Ludlow equipment as shown at the late business show in the Civic Auditorium, and his many friends wish him success in his new undertaking.

Edward Brush, a well-known member of No. 21 who has been conducting a news and cigar stand on Church street near Market for the past couple of years, is confined to Mary's Help Hospital with an acute attack of asthma. His many friends hope for his early and complete recovery from this annoying malady.

Ben Schoenhoff departed this week for Coalinga, where he will spend considerable time visiting a sister and recuperating from a sudden illness which overtook him at his home in the East Bay district recently. Mr. Schoenhoff has hopes that the dry, warm climate will put him on his feet in short order.

H. J. McRay, who has spent the past couple of years working in Whittier, Cal., is visiting friends in the Bay region. Mr. McRay reported that he had been working under the supervision of Sam Jackson, an old friend and fellow employee of President Stauffer in Oklahoma City many years ago.

Several months ago F. W. McKechnie, who had been employed as editor on various local daily papers, and Clarence A. Davy, who is well known to the printing fraternity in Central California, purchased the controlling interest in the Marysville Democrat. Their host of friends in the Bay

region are extremely glad to know that these gentlemen are making a pronounced success of their new venture.

Reports from Letterman Hospital are to the effect that Martin Bowes of the Chronicle chapel,

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GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

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who recently suffered a severe injury when he stumbled and fell in his room in a local hotel, is progressing nicely and is expected to be able to leave the hospital in a short time.

The latter part of last week W. L. Ruddy and W. K. Rutter felt the urge of the spring weather and decided that an automobile tour of Lake County parts would be beneficial to their health. They seemed to have been a jinx to the hotels of Lakeport and as a result a conflagration in that city destroyed all of a \$100,000 worth of hotel and restaurant property. A clipping taken from a Lakeport paper has the following to say:

"W. K. Rutter and W. L. Ruddy, printers employed on San Francisco newspapers, who arrived here yesterday on a motor trip, were caught in a dark hallway of the Monroe Apartments and when finally groped their way to the street, Rutter discovered simultaneously with a crowd of spectators that he was utterly devoid of clothing. The situation was saved when the printer succeeded in salvaging his overcoat from his parked automobile. Many other occupants of the three burned apartment houses escaped in night dress."

Rutter bemoans not only losing his clothing but \$11 in American cash. However, he is pleased to know that he is still among those present.

The daily press of Thursday carried the story that Thomas Peckham, formerly a member of No. 21, but for the past twenty years employed on a Lakeport paper, had passed away at the age of 62 following a short illness. Mr. Peckham will be remembered by many of the old-time comps about the Bay region, where he was well and favorably known.

Chronicle Notes—By H. J. Benz.

D. C. Hooper, showing up on the ad side, who resides in Oakland and was formerly employed on the Tribune, passed cigars around last Tuesday evening. The eventful occasion receiving such attention was due to the fact that Mrs. Hooper presented him with a nine-pound boy. Both mother and son are reported as doing fine.

After investigating a hilarious commotion that took place one evening last week, it developed the makeup bunch pulled a "scoop" on Tom Bailey, connected with the editorial staff. After a few words of "sympathy," Tom and his bride were presented with a beautifully designed electric percolator and toaster.

Tom Hearn backed the old bus out of the garage last Monday, oiled and greased it good, filled the tank with "gas" and started for the southern part of the State for an extended tour and vacation.

C. W. Tyree returned to work last Saturday after a two-week forced vacation, during which time he was nursing an injured finger.

After driving the same old car for the past twelve years, John Neely wandered down the row and purchased himself a new "Stude" last week. Although proud of his new sedan, Johnny refused to part with his old "standby" and expects to use it for the next twelve years to drive to and from work.

J. J. Burns, proofreader, returned to work the first part of the week after a two-week vacation.

Great enthusiasm prevails over the golf tourney now being waged on the Lincoln links each morning between "Hole-in-One" Maxwell (from reports he finally had to pick the ball up and drop it in the hole, hence his well-earned moniker), and "Mickey" McDermott vs. "Hit-and-Miss" Hirst and "Red" King, the first nine holes of which were played Wednesday morning in three and one-half hours, with the Maxwell-McDermott combination taking the first stanza one up, 200-201. So confident in their ability are the gang that they have given notice to the effect that anyone wishing instructions in the art of the Scotch game can secure them for a nominal fee; and all bets will be covered regardless of odds.

Daily News Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

At least a month's work was lost by Morris

Sherman due to sickness, part of which time he passed in a hospital. He was able though to resume duty Monday.

Apparently none the worse for the experience, Claude Baker daily does a shift, the only reminder of his accident being a slight inflammation of the arm where tetanus serum was injected.

Because of the illness of his aged mother Frank Vaughn hired a sub Monday and left for Reno to be near her.

Unheard was the phrase, "Let George do it," 'cause George Knell wasn't there to do it, he having a sub slaving several days early in the week.

How opinions do change! Time was when Winfield Scott's pet indoor sport was chasing comma chasers. And now here he is chasing commas himself.

Turn to page 541, April Journal, and read a scholarly article by Alfie Moore. Very ably written, it impressively presents several phases of printshop ills before offering maturely considered remedies.

A stray dog hung around the house a week or more till Charley Reid finally took him in. Understanding a friend up country would accept the dog, Charley expressed him under a \$50 valuation. The mutt escaped on arrival and Charley rushed to the express office to collect. "Easy money," he thought as a claim agent stalled for 24 hours' grace. But tough luck dogged him—railroad police found the purp. And now Charley says he'll never be lenient with a corporation again.

Looks like trouble for Harry Bird—and all because he moved. Erstwhile free passengers maintain he had no right to move so far away he no longer can take them home in "my Essex"; that it showed lack of consideration inasmuch as they must part with a nickel each and every night. Indignation runs high.

NEW USE FOR A VOICE.

"I can see red roses bloomin'!" sang the street vocalist, inharmoniously, and he was about to begin the second verse when a carpenter's apprentice beckoned him to his side.

"I'll give you a penny," he said, "if you'll stay in this shed until I come back. I'm dying for a drink." And the songster assented.

Soon the apprentice reappeared and paid over the reward he had promised.

"I s'pose," said the vocalist knowingly, "that my voice is about the same as your own, an' that you thought your boss wouldn't know the difference—eh?"

The other looked at him indignantly, and replied: "Your voice the same as mine! I should hope not. If you want to know, it's the same noise as my saw makes, and I wanted the boss to think I was workin' hard!"—Ex.

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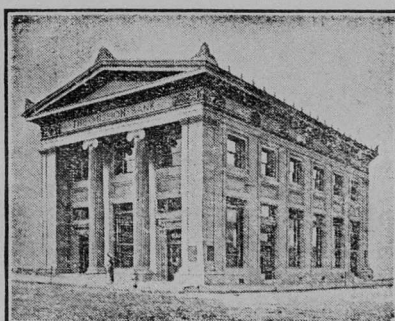
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting of April 16, 1926.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Wm. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Chauffeurs, J. McBride, vice Jos. Jurd. Printing Pressmen No. 24, B. G. Donohue, C. J. Doggett, A. Maehl, Stephen P. Kane, Mrs. B. Sullivan, H. J. Schunter. Cooks No. 44, Jos. DePool vice E. J. Dufon. Butchers No. 115, R. Kelly vice V. Roggenbausch. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the jurisdictional controversy between the Bakers' International Union and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, regarding the Fitzgerald Bill providing for the compensation of persons injured in industry. From Berger's Firm, relative to the purchasing of union-made clothing.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Grocery Clerks' Union, requesting the assistance in straightening out controversy with Hader Bros., 455 Divisadero street.

Request Complied With—From Council of Social and Health Agencies, relative to Recreational Development and requesting the Council to send two representatives.

Resolutions—Submitted by Molders' Union No. 134, in memoriam of Peter Navarett, who was shot down in cold blood by an unknown enemy of the Union. On motion, the resolutions were endorsed.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Traung Label and Lithographing Company. In the matter of controversy between the Retail Drivers' Union and the Acme Grocery, the matter was laid over for one week, to enable the parties in interest to adjust their differences. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Brother Dixon reported the activities of Black Jerome during the strike of his organization. Auto Mechanics—Have unionized shop at 1665 Pacific Avenue. Waiters—Have a net set of books bearing the union label; have purchased one share of stock in Union Labor Life Insurance Co. Trackmen—Reported that the Board of Public Works has turned down their request for an increase in wages; requested the assistance of the Council. Typographical No. 21—Have formed a State-wide Conference for the purpose of gathering statistics to be used in scale negotiations in the future.

Trade Union Promotional League—Have responses from 52 organizations; requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—The amendment to the Constitution, amending Section 5, of Article 2, appointing a committee for the purpose of investigating delegates to see if they carried the required number of labels, was read for the second time. Moved to adopt the amendment; amendment—that it be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; the amendment to refer to committee was declared out of order; a motion to close debate was carried. The original motion was then put and lost.

The chair introduced Professor John Tindall, who addressed the Council and gave a very instructive lecture with illustrated slides on the proper method of living, especially on the proper feeding of the body.

New Business—Moved that the officers of the

Council be instructed to communicate with Mayor Rolph, Jr., relative to the increase in wages for Municipal Railway employees. Carried.

Moved to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to investigate and report to the Council a plan to create a greater demand for the union label. Amendment—to refer the question to the Promotional League; amendment carried.

Receipts—\$599.63. Expenses—\$267.63.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS CAN BE STOPPED.

There is no such thing as an "unavoidable" industrial accident. If there is an exception it is among the great natural catastrophes, such as earthquakes and tornadoes. The truly industrial accident does not have to occur.

The above indictment of human waste in industry is included in a statement by Lewis A. DeBlois, former president of the National Safety Council, and printed in the current issue of Monthly Labor Review, issued by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"Safety education rests primarily upon the inculcation of a new point of view on accidents and the value of human life," said Mr. DeBlois. "It seeks to teach the individual that accidents do not 'happen,' but are caused, and that the causes are preventable. It tells him that prevention cannot be accomplished solely by those in executive authority, that tacit approval of the safety movement gets no results, but that he must take an active part.

"It strives to awaken his conscience to the national disgrace of an annual two billion dollar loss and to the agony and suffering which can never be entered in the ledger.

"But to do these things, safety education must break down the old concepts, the mental attitudes, and the habits of thought and action that are of racial origin and persistence. If accident prevention were a mere matter of physical changes in the working environment we would have been justified in expecting marked statistical indications of national progress years ago. But accident prevention is not that; it is essentially an educational movement requiring the establishment of a new point of view to be applied not only to our industrial activities, but to every aspect of our lives."

Mr. DeBlois quotes figures from several large manufacturing plants where no accidents occurred in approximately half a million work days in each concern.

"These prolonged no-accident records are not 'luck,'" said Mr. DeBlois. "These records are achieved only after months and sometimes years of patient, plodding effort by pay-roll and salaried men alike; safety education must come first, and then 'the safety spirit,' before the goal is reached.

"Accidents can be eliminated—not only those we always knew how to avoid, but even those we have been pleased to term 'unavoidable.'"

NO CITIZEN SHOULD SHIRK POLITICS.

It is not high patriotism for a citizen to claim he "takes no interest in politics." Because "politics is the science of government" every citizen in a democracy should be interested in politics. If they fail to do so, selfish interests gladly assume the task of governing. A democracy can not function unless citizens take part in politics; unless they assist in molding a sound public opinion, participate in primaries and elections and at all times insist on high ideals in public affairs. These ideals will be approximated in proportion to the activity of citizens. Corruption in politics often disgusts citizens who refuse to longer continue the struggle and who lose interest in the affairs of government. This brings joy to privilege. They, too, affect a disgust, but this is a gesture. They have a free field to secretly manipulate government when citizens retire from the field. The test of our faith in free government is our zeal and our vigilance in behalf of that government.

BENDER'S

The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women



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POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

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38c--40c--45c--50c

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Now at 1261 Market St., Nr. Hotel Whitcomb

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TOOLS FOR ALL TRADES

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Near Eighth Street

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SUITABLE FOR

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ALSO STORAGE SPACE IN

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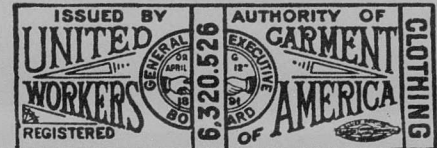
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UNION LABEL CLOTHES

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COOL HEADED MEN

are wearing Lundstrom straws! New styles—new weaves—new bands. Popular prices. If you want a becoming hat, be coming to

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72 Market St. 3242 Mission St. 167 Powell St.
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1080 Market St. 1457 Fillmore St. 26 Third St.
226 W. 5th St., Los Angeles

UNION MADE SINCE 1884

A Washproof OVERALL
WON'T SHRINK!
47.1% Stronger and
41.8% Finer than Denim.
Almost Snag-proof. Resists Grease
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UNION MADE
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Arata & Lagomarsino, 3366 Mission Street
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J. Freund, 2309 Clement Street
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co., 2554 Mission Street
H. Mierces, 2806 Mission Street
D. Mulready, 1699 Haight Street
Peterson Bros., 628 20th Street
The Emporium (Down-Stairs Store), 835 Market Street
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Summerfield & Haines, 6th & Market Sts.

SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

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SAN FRANCISCO

THE
UNION LABEL

On every one of these items

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any Change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Beer Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd Tuesday.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 230 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Commercial Telegraphers—Meet 1st Mondays, 274 Russ Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1146 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 261 Octavia St., Apt. 4.
Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 411 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 500—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 208 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 1528 Walnut, Alameda, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stag Employees—Meet 1st Saturday, 230 Jones.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giambruno, P. O. Box 3, Groveland, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

A WOMAN IS— AS SMART AS— HER FOOTWEAR

See Us About It!

SAN
FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Philadelphia
Shoe Co.
B. KATSCHINSKI

825 MARKET ST. AND MISSION AT 22D
SAN FRANCISCO
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MISSION STORE
OPEN
SATURDAY
EVENINGS
Until 9:30

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Emil Solvin of the marine engineers, Jacob M. Pritchard of the carpenters, William B. Mortimer of the theatrical stage employees.

Professor John Tindall addressed the last meeting of the Labor Council on the chemistry of foods and the proper arranging of diet so as to give the human body the best possible chance to function in an accurate and healthful way. The lecture was very interesting and was listened to with wrapt attention by the delegates, many afterward expressing regret that the time at his disposal had been so limited.

Upon request of the Council of Social and Health Agencies the Labor Council last Friday night provided for the appointment of two delegates to a conference of recreational institutions to be held shortly in this city to go over the field and make a study of the situation.

The Lithographers' Union is to give a grand ball and entertainment for the benefit of its sick and out of work fund on the evening of Saturday, May 8th, at Mission Turn Hall on Eighteenth street.

Programs for community meetings in the outlying districts will be propounded at a meeting of the label section of the Labor Council. The purpose of these meetings is to stimulate the use of the union label and house card, and to arouse public interest in union-made products.

Garment Workers initiated five candidates and paid \$50 in sick benefits at its last meeting.

Competition by the unorganized French bakers has caused the Bakers' Union to require bakers to begin operations at 4 o'clock in the morning. The bakers have found this measure necessary because the "unfair" bakers have been working 10 to 12 hours a day and have been operating all night, thereby beating union products to the market.

Under former conditions, bakers began activity at 6 o'clock, working two shifts. The new plan will be effective from May 1st, and will provide for a wage 50 cents higher than the present scale.

A large party from Cracker Packers' Union No. 125 embarked on the ferry Sunday morning for a cruise to Paradise Cove, where they participated in the fiesta that celebrated the 25th anniversary of the local. After a brisk sea voyage all hands proceeded to disport themselves in the various games arranged for the occasion. Many of the party returned home laden with prizes.

There was another substantial increase in the membership of the Teamsters' Union Thursday when 12 applicants were initiated, one man was reinstated, and three were admitted on transfer cards, according to James E. Wilson, secretary. Sick benefits for the week totaled \$327.

At a routine meeting of Electricians' Local No. 115, three men were initiated, five were admitted on transfer cards, and a sum of \$20 was paid in sick benefits, reports Secretary George Flatley.

Members of the Sacramento River Fishermen's Union at Pittsburg refused to take out their boats yesterday and went on an informal strike following the refusal of fish companies to meet their demand for an upward revision in prices for their catch. Yesterday's action followed the failure to reach an agreement Monday night at a special conference and approximately 500 fishermen are now idle waiting further action by union officials. The set prices asked by the union for the remainder of this season are: Salmon and bass, 12½ cents per pound; roe shad, 6 cents; buck shad, 2 cents; carp and pike, 3 cents; catfish, 15 cents. The fishermen are now receiving 12½ cents for salmon, 10 cents for bass, 5 cents for roe shad, 1 cent for buck shad, 2 cents for pike and carp, and 15 cents for catfish.

CHANCE FOR LAWYERS.

The big opportunity they have been looking for awaits a number of California attorneys, especially disciples of Blackstone who are seeking to broaden their knowledge in corporation law.

The opportunity presents itself in the form of a civil service examination soon to be held for deputies in the State Corporation Department.

Edwin M. Daugherty, Commissioner of Corporations, is making special efforts to interest in this examination lawyers of the highest character and of mature and sound judgment. He is appealing to bar associations throughout the State to assist the department in interesting in this examination members of the legal profession qualified to fill the position.

Concerning the forthcoming test he said today, "It is hoped that men of integrity with a good education, some experience in corporation law, and of high ideals and sound judgment will seek to have their names placed on the eligible list for positions with the Corporation Department."

"These positions should give splendid foundations for future activities when those who fill them leave to engage in private practice."

"The selection of capable men for departmental work will also facilitate the work of the department."

Applications should be filed with the Civil Service Commission on or before May 1st. The date of the examination probably will be set soon thereafter.

Prospective applicants should get in touch with the Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento.

SENSE FROM CONGRESS.

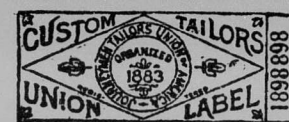
"* * * an enlightened selfishness bids us to be our brother's keeper in times of storm and stress. Our own safety requires us to prevent the economic paralysis of Europe, just as it would force us to fight a plague 'over there' for fear of its spreading its killing blast to our own people."—Representative O'Connor of Louisiana.

"Christianity has nothing in common with the militarism and navalism of a war-mad world."—Representative Kvale of Minnesota.

"The fathers laid down a division of legislative, executive and judicial power, which the world has never seen an improvement on up to this time, and if we are to embark upon the enlargement of the executive power, turning over to the President powers granted only to Congress by the Constitution, let it be brought about by the constitutional method of amending the Constitution, and not by the usurpation of power by the executive through the control of appointments in a way that was never intended to be permitted by the Constitution or the statutes granting that authority."—Senator Norris of Nebraska.

"If it be true that 'the truth will make men free,' the corollary must also be that falsehood will make men slaves."—Representative O'Connor of New York.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET
CREDIT TO UNION MEN